

Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Stakeholder Meeting September 27, 2017







Overview of Project

<u>Purpose</u>: Establish residential energy code compliance baseline, and determine if focused training & support can improve compliance.

- 3-year, three phase, statewide program focused on new, single-family homes
- Joint effort of DHBC, DEDI, and MEEA







Project Team / Contact Information

- George Mann, Project Manager gmann@kyenergystudy.org
- Larry Mahaffey, Circuit Rider <u>Imahaffey@kyenergystudy.org</u>
- Chris Burgess, MEEA <u>cburgess@mwalliance.org</u>
- Roger Banks, DHBC <u>roger.banks@ky.gov</u>
- Ric McNees, DHBC <u>ric.mcnees@ky.gov</u>
- Lee Colten, DEDI <u>lee.colten@ky.gov</u>
- Michael Kennedy <u>michael.kennedy@ky.gov</u>









Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Circuit Rider Program Larry Mahaffey, Circuit Rider







Circuit Rider Program

- Provide individual assistance to code officials,
 homebuilders and other energy code stakeholders
- Pro-actively reach out to stakeholders on a regular basis
- Establish and maintain a trusted energy code advisor relationship

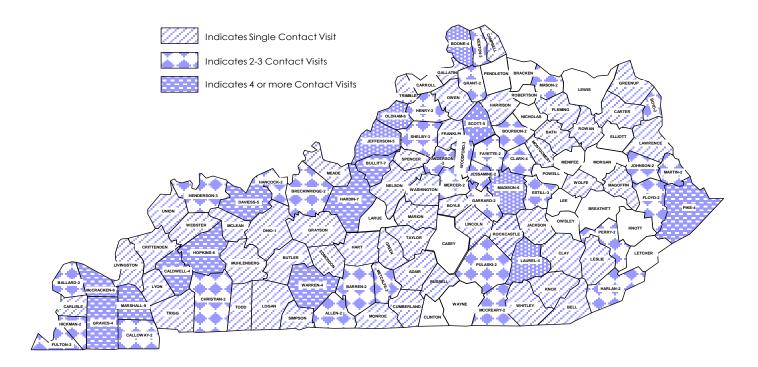






Circuit Rider Visits

Kentucky Circuit Rider Visits Through 09/27/2017









Circuit Rider Miles



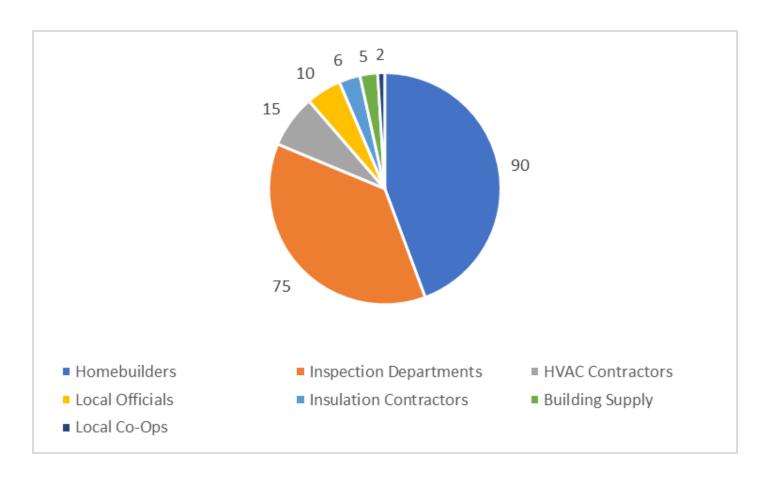
Circuit Rider Travelled 32,481







Circuit Rider Contacts

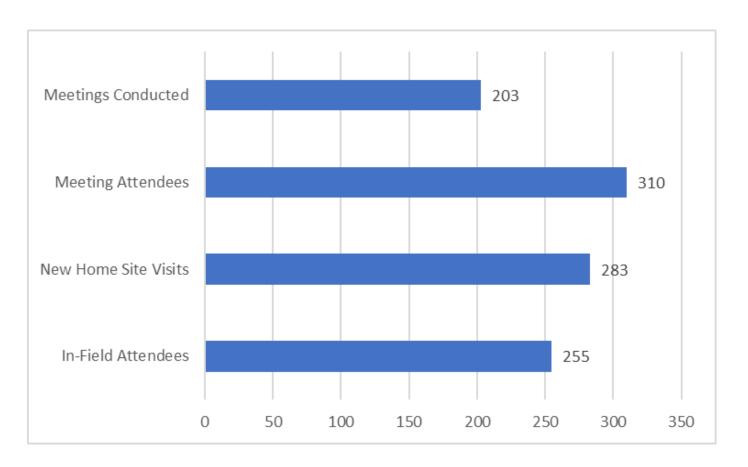








Circuit Rider Contacts



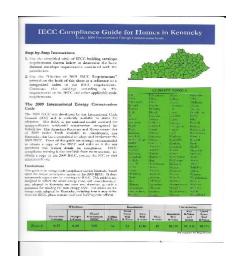






Circuit Rider Information Distribution







KY ENERGY CODE RESOURCES

Contact with any questions:

- George Mann, Project Manager gmann@kyenergystracy.org (502) 385-1476 direct
- Larry Mohaffey, Circuit Rider Imanaffey@kyenergystudy.org (502) 645-6542 drect
- Or email questions to:
 energycodehotline@kyenergystudy.org







KY ENERGY CODE RESOURCES

Helpful links:

- Kemucky Residential Energy Code Improvement Study
- The International Code Cou
- · Building America
- Kentucky Residential Energy Code Training Videos







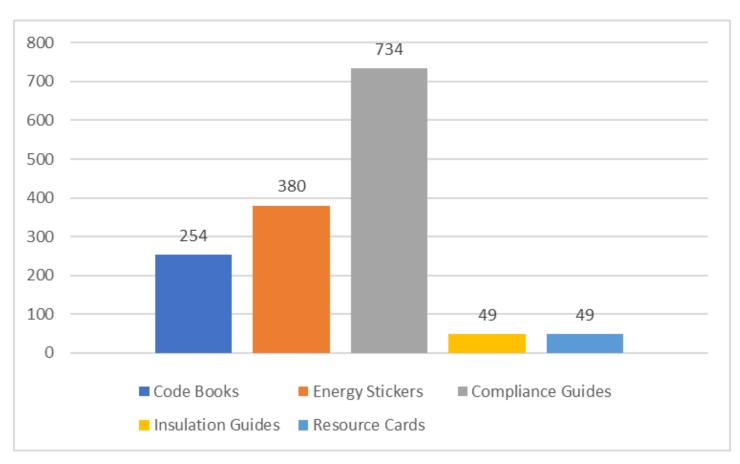








Circuit Rider Information Distribution









Circuit Rider Observations

- Site visits provided insight into the construction practices within each region, creating opportunities for training.
- Re-visits revealed noticeable improvement in energy code inspections and compliance.
- Several inspection departments increased the number of inspection to address energy code requirements.
- 99% of meeting attendees were appreciative of the information and resources provided.
- Improvements seen in the field include; better air sealing, improved insulation installation, increased energy sticker use and better understanding of how the energy code components work together to create a healthy, energy efficient home.







Questions?











Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

George Mann, Program Manager







Overview

<u>Phase1</u>: Establish baseline and determine what measures typically need additional support

Phase 2: Focused training & support

- Circuit Rider program
- In-Person Training & Education program
- Online training videos
- Numerous presentations about the project

<u>Phase 3</u>: Rerun data collection process / analysis to determine level of improvement







Phase1 Highlights

- Builder recruitment:
 - ✓ Fewer than 10% of the builders contacted said no to a site visit
- Data collection began April 12, 2015 and concluded August 20, 2015
 - ✓ Collected ~18,000 data points (140 homes)
- Approximately 1,750 hours spent in the field







What We Learned in Phase1

Measures where there was over 15% non-compliance with 2009 IECC

1. Duct Leakage

Duct sealing is **inconsistent**

- unsealed framed return plenums
- unsealed joints in main trunks
- unsealed filter boxes
- penetrations in framed return plenums

2. Insulation Installation Quality

2/3's of installations were **sub-standard** (Grade 2 or 3)

- Failed to cut or split insulation for outlets and wiring
- Gaps and compression in cavity







What We Learned in Phase1

3. High efficacy lighting

67% of installations failed to meet the code minimum of 50% HEL

4. Air leakage

- 1/3 failed 7ACH50 requirement
- But 1/4 met the more stringent 2012 IECC (4ACH50)

5. HVAC oversizing

- Over 90% of installations had oversized units
- With an average oversizing of 1.2 tons
- Oversizing is costing customers ~\$30 million dollars annually







In-Person Training

Southface Building know-how for a sustainable future

- Southface, a nationally-recognized Atlanta based training provider, provided our onsite training
- **25 full day** training sessions offered in 14 different counties across the state (2016/17)
- 1 half day class for stakeholders
- Classes approved for CEU credits by:
 - Division of HVAC
 - Division of Building Codes Enforcement
 - International Code Council (ICC)
 - Building Performance Institute (BPI)







Training Topics

- HVAC
- Thermal Envelope
- Common Compliance Challenges
- All course slides are available on the DEDI website at:
 - http://energy.ky.gov/efficiency/Pages/energycodesurvey.aspx
- What thinking went into course development?







Total Attendance

•	HV/Δ	1 4	4.	
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- Thermal Envelope131
- Common Compliance Challenges...106
 - > TOTAL TRAINEES = 381 People
 - > Over 3,000 trainee contact hours







Phase 1 Successes and Challenges

- Online videos: 638 views bit.ly/Kycodes
- Email / Hotline: 4 inquiries
- Insulation Installation Guide
 - http://www.mwalliance.org/sites/default/files/Insulation-Installation-Grading.pdf
- Responsiveness of Commissioners Office
- Efforts to effect change in code interpretation
- 29 invitations to attend and speak at various regional association and board meetings







Annual Potential Compliance Savings

		Annual Savings			
	Key Measure	Energy (MMBtu)	Cost (\$)		
1	Envelope Air Leakage	27,182	\$484,314		
2	Ceiling Insulation	11,372	\$215,656		
3	Exterior Wall Insulation	9,277	\$171,044		
4	Foundation Insulation	6,800	\$108,156		
5	Lighting	5,742	\$197,544		
6	Duct Leakage	2,135	\$43,142		
Total		62,508 MMBtu	\$1,219,856		







Cumulative Potential Compliance Savings

Five-year, Ten-year, and Thirty-year Cumulative Statewide Savings for Kentucky

	Total Energy Savings (MMBtu)			Total Energy Cost Savings (\$)			
Measure	5yr	10yr	30yr	5yr	10yr	30yr	
Envelope Air Leakage	407,730	1,495,010	12,639,630	\$7,264,710	\$26,637,270	\$225,206,010	
Ceiling Insulation	170,580	625,459	5,287,971	\$3,234,844	\$11,861,095	\$100,280,170	
Exterior Wall Insulation	139,155	510,235	4,313,805	\$2,565,660	\$9,407,420	\$79,535,460	
Foundation Insulation	101,997	373,989	3,161,903	\$1,622,345	\$5,948,598	\$50,292,689	
Lighting	86,130	315,810	2,670,030	\$2,963,160	\$10,864,920	\$91,857,960	
Duct Leakage	32,025	117,425	992,775	\$647,130	\$2,372,810	\$20,061,030	
TOTAL	937,620	3,437,939	29,066,211	\$18,297,844	\$67,092,095	\$567,233,170	







Questions?









Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Phase 1 to Phase 3 Comparison Chris Burgess, MEEA







Histogram Guide

- On the charts, Phase 1 observations are the blue bars, and Phase 3 observations are the red bars
- The dashed vertical line indicates the relevant code requirement level
- Values to the right of the line are compliant, values to the left of the line are, you guessed it, non-compliant
- For some measures there are a different number of observations between Phase 1 and Phase 3

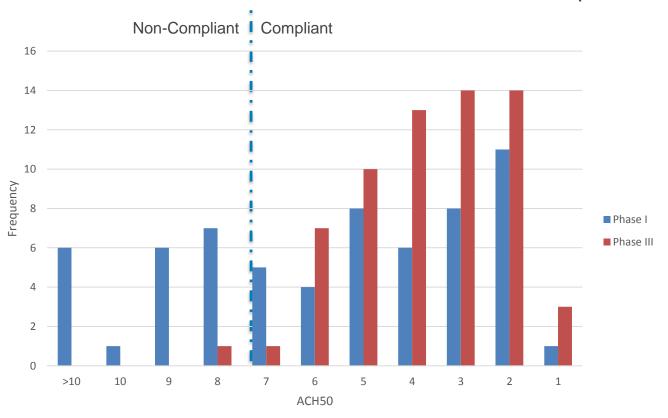






Air Sealing (7ACH50)

Phase 1: 32% non-compliant Phase 3: 2% non-compliant



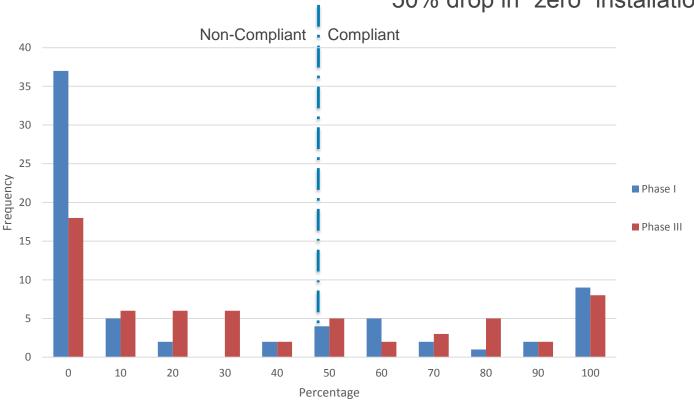






High Efficacy Lighting (50%)

Phase 1: 67% non-compliant Phase 3: 60% non-compliant 50% drop in "zero" installations

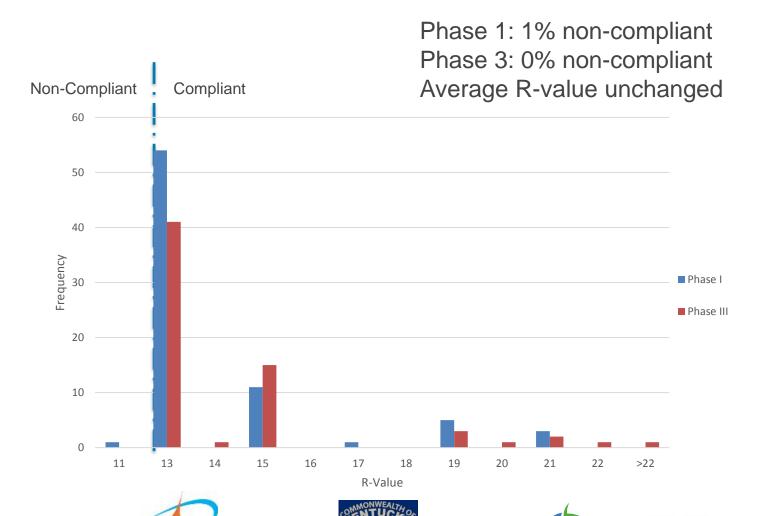






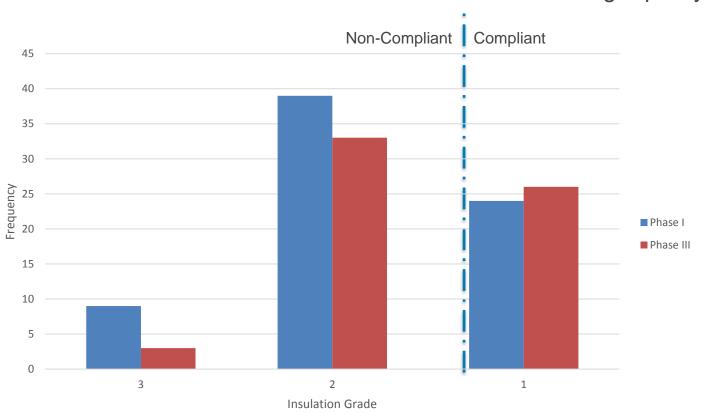


Wall R-Value (R-13)



Wall Insulation Installation Quality (Grade 1)

Phase 1: 1.8 average quality Phase 3: 1.6 average quality



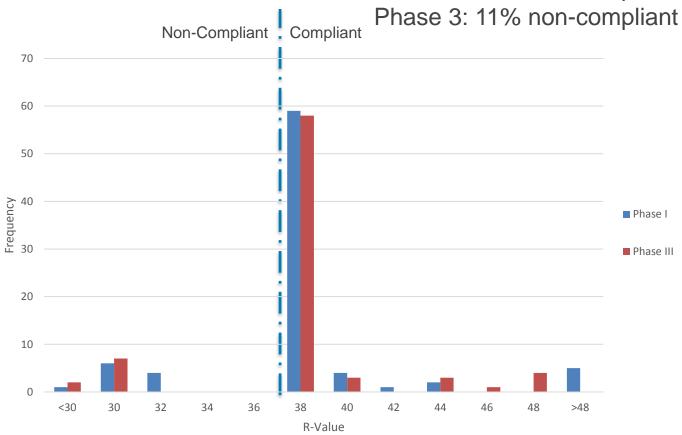






Ceiling Insulation R-Value (R-38)

Phase 1: 13% non-compliant



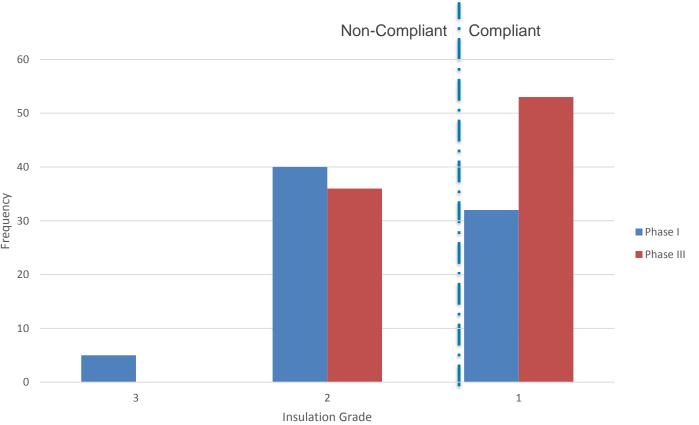






Ceiling Insulation Quality (Grade 1)

Phase 1: 1.7 average quality Phase 3: 1.4 average quality

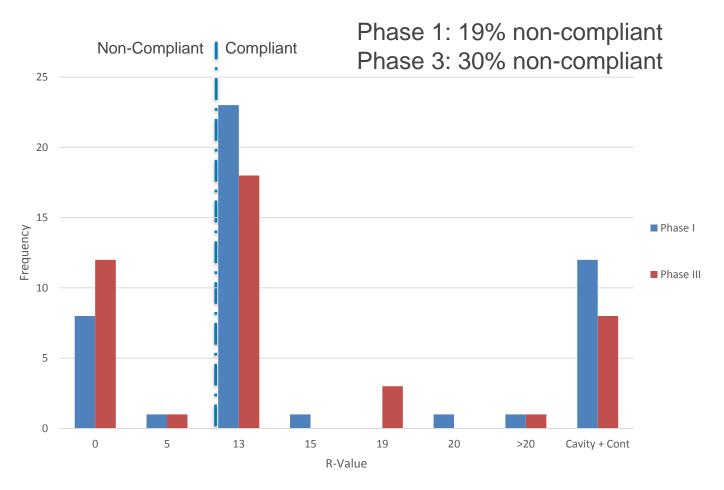








Basement Batt Insulation R-Value (R13)



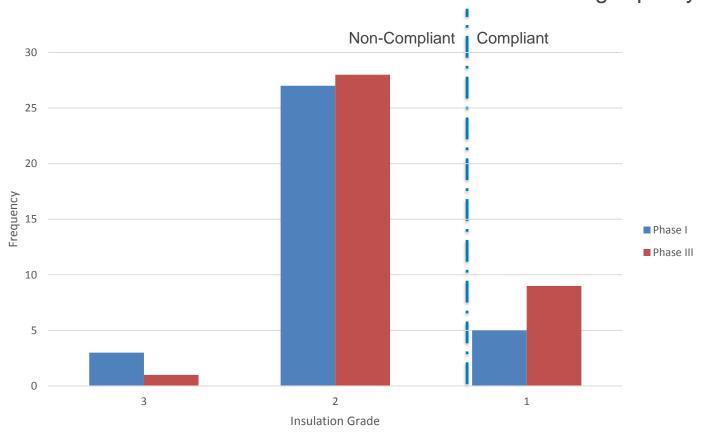






Basement Insulation Quality (Grade 1)

Phase 1: 1.9 average quality Phase 3: 1.8 average quality

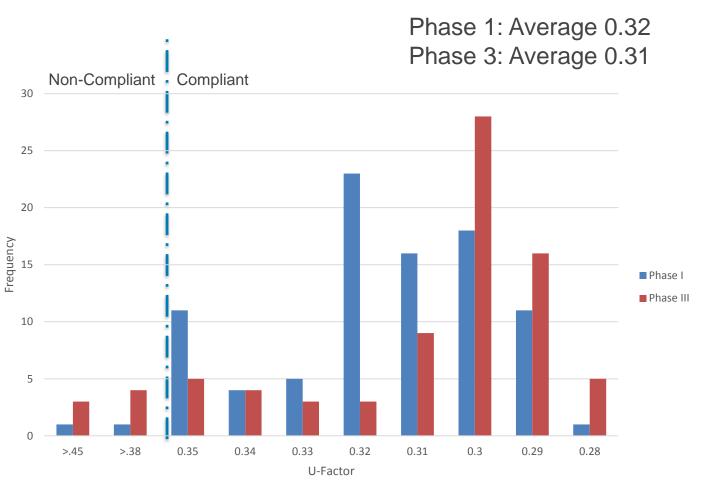








Window U-Factor (U=0.35)



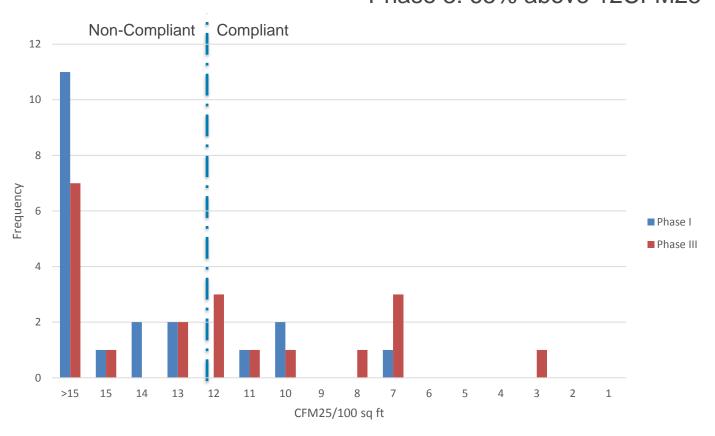






Duct Leakage - Conditioned

Phase 1: 80% above 12CFM25 Phase 3: 65% above 12CFM25





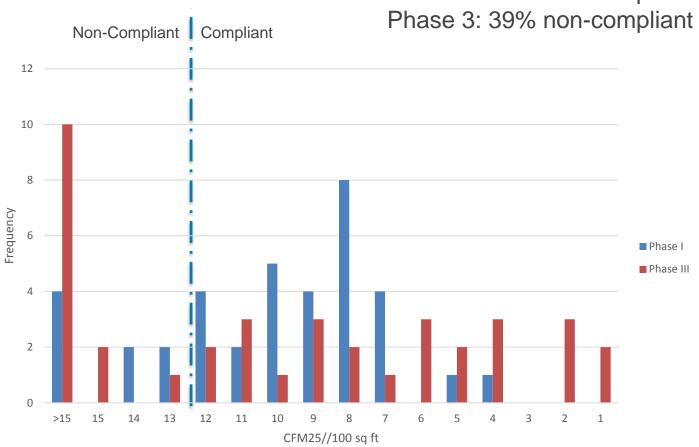




Phase 1 / Phase 3

Duct Leakage – Unconditioned (12 CFM25)

Phase 1: 32% non-compliant









Phase 1 / Phase 3











BREAK TIME!









Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Preliminary Savings Analysis Chris Burgess, MEEA







Caveats

- Please note the word "Preliminary"
- Analysis does not include savings associated with Manual J right-sizing
- Preliminary analysis is only "overall" statewide savings
- kWh, kW, and Therm savings will be part of PNNL final analysis







Methodology

- REM/Rate (version 15) was used to calculate potential savings
- Each non-compliant finding was modeled individually and the energy impact calculated
- The delta between Phase 1 potential savings and Phase 3 potential savings is the program savings
- The annual number of new homes was kept constant between Phase 1 and Phase 3 (7,345 homes)







Methodology

- No adjustment was made for NOMAD or other attribution factors
- Energy costs were held constant with Phase 1 costs

• kWh: \$0.0979

• Therm: \$1.034

 Savings were derated 2% per year in cumulative analysis







Preliminary Results

- The preliminary analysis found an overall 18% improvement between Phase 1 and Phase 3
- That's about 11,250
 MMBTU
- Or about \$220,000 in annual savings









Preliminary Results

- The preliminary analysis also found the ten year cumulative savings to be about 620,000 MMBTU
- That's about \$11,320,000 in total savings









Questions?











Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Where Do We Go From Here? Lee Colten, DEDI







Consumer Cost of AC Oversizing

Cost Impact

Consumer Cost of AC Oversizing

- Three main AC oversizing costs impact the consumer:
 - 1. Capital Cost Increased cost of oversized unit
 - 2. Unit Life Oversized units tend to **short-cycle**, reducing useful life of unit
 - 3. Performance/Efficiency Oversized fixed-capacity units tend to **operate less efficiently** than right-sized units. They can also lead to dehumidification (moisture) problems and other indoor comfort issues.
- The KY baseline study found that 90% of new homes had
 AC units oversized by an average of 1.2 tons.
- Expanding that to include replacement units means between \$20 Million and \$37 Million in unnecessary annual consumer expense in oversized HVAC units.







Consumer Cost of AC Oversizing

Total Impact

- Higher Equipment Cost: ~ \$20,000,000
- Increase from Short-Cycling/Reduced Useful Life (15 yrs): \$12,000,000
- Increased Energy Use
 - Lower Bound (\$8/yr/home): \$350,000 to \$550,000
 - Upper Bound (\$72/yr/home): \$3,170,000 to \$5,000,000
- Single-family attached, 2-4 unit, and multifamily unit buildings (over 11,000 annual units) were not included in these calculations









Kentucky Energy Code Compliance Study

Summary of Program Findings Chris Burgess, MEEA







Consumer Cost of AC Oversizing

Summary of Program Findings

- Significant energy savings can be achieved by improving a few non-compliant building components across the board
- Improving those components can be done in a cost effective manner
- Peak demand reduction is shown to be a significant result of improving key energy efficiency in single-family homes
- There are substantial consumer equipment cost savings associated with right-sizing HVAC equipment







Next Steps

- PNNL Final Analysis
- Manual J and D Analysis
- Continue Discussion About Project Results and Opportunities







Shameless Plug

MEEA's 8th Annual Energy Code Conference

No Registration Fee!

Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 15-16

http://www.mwalliance.org/events/building-codes-conference







Adjournment

Thank You For Your Participation!





